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TWENTY-SIXTH VOLUME. FIFTH OF NEW SERIES

LIST OF AGENTS, To whom payments for THE VERMONT PHENIX, for VOL. XXVI.

POETRY.

Prove Holland's "Blitter Sweet,"1

THE CRADLE SONG.

What is the little one thinking about?

Very wonderful things no doubt.

Unwritten history!

Unfathomed mystery!

Yet he langies and cries, and eats and drinks,
And knockles and cross, and nots and winks,
As If his head were as full of kinks
And curious risidies as any sphinx!

Warped by colic and wet by lean;
Punctured by pins and tortured by fears,
Our little nephew will lose two years;
And be'll never know

Where the anamers go:—

He need not laugh, for he'll find it so!

He need not laugh, for he'll find it so!

Who can tell what a baby thinks?

Who can follow the gossener links
By which the mannikin feels his way
Out from the shore of the great unknown,
Ilind, and wailing, and alone,
Into the light of day?

Out from the shore of the unknown sea,
Toesing in pittful agony,
Of the unknown sea that reels and rolls
Specked with the barks of little souls—
Barks that were laumched on the other shie,
And slipped from Heaven on an ebbling tide!
What does he think of his mother's hair?
What does he there had been and the souls—
Forward and backward through the air?
What does he think of his mother's breastBare and beautiful, smooth and white,

What does he think of his mother's breasthare and beautiful, smooth and white,
Seeking it over with fresh delight—
Cup of his life and couch of his rest?
What does he think when her quick embrace
Presses his hand and buries his face
Deep where the heart-throbs sink and swell
With a tenderious she can never tell,
Though she murner the words
Of all the birds—
Words she has learned to murmur well?
Now he thinks he'll go to skeep!
I can see the shudow creep
Over his eyes, in soft celipse,
Out to his little finger tips!
Softly sinking, down he goes!
Down he goes!
Down he goes!
Seel! He is hushed in sweet repose!

MAKE YOUR MARK

In the quarries should you toil,
Make your mark.
Do you delve upon the soil,
Make your mark.
In whatever path you go,
In whatever place you stand
Moving swift or moving slow,
With a firm and housest hand
Make your mark.

Should opponents hedge your way
Make your mark.
Work by night or work by day—
Make your mark.
Struggle-manually and well,
Let no obstacles oppose:
None, right-shielded, ever fell
By the weapons of his foes—
Make your mark.

What though born a pensant's son—
Make your mark.
Good by peer men can be done—
Make your mark.
Peasants' guris may warm the cold,
Peasants' words may calm a fear.
Better far than bearing gold
Is the drying of a tear—
Make your mark.

Life is fleeting as a shade—
Make your mark.
Marks of some kind sunt be made—
Make your mark.
Make it while the arm is strong.
In the golden hours of youth;
Never, never make it wrong;
Make it with the stamp of Truth—
Make your mark.

MISCELLANY.

CLERICAL ANECDOTES.

DR. MC'SPARRAN'S WARNING AGAINST EMIGR.

TION.

heat and cold, and sudden violent changes of weather, terrible and mischievous thunder and lightning; bad and unwholesome air, destruc-

tive to human bodies; badness of money; dan-ger from enemies; but above all, to the souls of

the poor people that remove an, to the souls of the poor people that remove thither, from the multifarious wicked and pestilent heresies that prevail in those parts. In several letters from a Reverend Divine of the Church of England, Missionary to America, and Doctor of Divinity:

Published as a caution to unsteady people, wh may be tempted to leave their native country.

From the time of his arrival in Ireland, he

ty thousand pounds for carrying the scheme in to effect was promised, in due time, by the Min-ister, Sir Robert Walpole.

Trusting to these promising appearances, Dr. Berkeley was married, in August, 1728, to Anne, the eldest daughter of John Forster, Esq., Speaker of the Irish House of Commons; and

actually set sail in September following for Rhode Island, with a view of making an ar-

ed "Whitehall," was situated in what is now Middletown, about three miles North East from

water-course, which runs Southward towards Sachuest Beach. He built his house in a val-

ley, not far from a hill commanding a fine view of the surrounding country and the ocean; and his reasons for preferring the valley to the hill

were that, "to enjoy the prospect from the hill, he must visit it only occasionally;—that if his constant residence should be on the hill, the view would be so common as to lose all its charms." About a mile and a half south from

his house, he had his chair and writing apparatus placed in a natural alcove, which he found

Newport; and, after his return to England, he sent, as a donation to the church, in 1733, a magnificent organ, which, a few years since, was

in a state of good preservation. The influence of his sejourn in this country was most benign, not only in Rhode Island but elsewhere, as his

talents and learning, as well as fine moral and social qualities, rendered him an object of great

The following reminiscences and anecdotes

- New-York Evening Post

To whom payments for THE YERMONT PHOENIX, for 1850, may be mance:

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may be tempted to leave their native country."
It is due to Dr. McSparran to say that this title
is supposed to have been prefixed by the publisher, and not by the author. The work had
become extremely rare, until it was reprinted,
in 1847, in the Appendix to Updike's "History
of the Principal Church in Naturanaeut."

BISHOP BURKELEY'S VISIT TO AMERICA. A T HOWE'S Picture Gallery Dacquerectypes. Aprillable of the Conference of the Confe

rrom the time of ms arrival in Ireland, he had been occupied with a project for the conversion of the North American Indians, by means of a Missionary College, to be established in Bermuda. He, accordingly, obtained coadjutors, and made a proposal to the Government, which resulted in the granting of a Charter by George the First; and the sum of twenty thousand popular for exercise the scheme. SEWING SH.K. EDWARD BERNARD,
Wholesale Desirer in all grades and colors of
Three Corded Sewing, Embrodery and Saddlers' Silk. Also
Twist and Italian Silk of all kinds.
I am constantly supplied with all the above goods and will
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Brattlebore, Jan. 1, 1859.

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Hende Island, with a view of making an arrangement there for supplying his College with such provisions as might be wanted from the Northern Colony. He took with him his wife, a Miss Hancock, Mr. Smilbert,—the celebrated artist, and two gentlemen of wealth, of the name of James and Dalton, a valuable library, and a large amount of his own proporty. He purchased a country seat and farm in the neighborhood of Newport, where he resided about two years and a half. His house, which he called "Whitehall," was situated in what is now

JAMES W. CARPENTER, Attorney and Middletown, about three miles North East from the State House in Newport, near a beautiful three village, Rockinglain, Ve.

CHAS. N. DAVENPORT, Attorney and Counseller at Law and Solicitor in Chancery, WILMINGTON, VT.

H. N. HIX, Attorney and Counsellor WHITINGHAM CENTRE, VT.

among the hanging rocks; and there was writ-ten the greater part of his "Minute Philosopher." During his residence on the Island, he officiated the greater part of the time, at Trinity Church H. FORBES, ATTORNEY
AND COUSSELLOR AT LAW AND NOTANY PUBLIC,
WINCHESTER, N. H.
Also, Agent for the Atlantic and Rockingham, Martial Fig.

PLANING, JOINTING & MATCHING.

JOEL F. WILLARD has leased the lower room in Estey & Green's new Building where he carries on the PLANING BUSINESS in all its branches. He also keeps constantly on hand a large assortant of Pline and other Lamber that he will manufacture to order. Also, for sale, a large lot of Northern Pine Clapbourds which he will sell as low as good approximate and he offered.

and general attraction.

The cuterprise which brought him hither however, signally failed. Walpole's promise of twenty thousand pounds turned out to be worth nothing. Dr. Gibson, the Bishop of London,

The Vermont Phænix.

BRATTLEBORO, VT.: JAN. 8, 1859.

things they had to say, begged to be heard in his turn, and displayed his plan with such an astonishing and animating force of eloquence and enthusiasm that they were struck dumb; and, after some pause, rose all up together with carnestness, exclaiming—"Let us set out with him immediately."

George Whitefield was born at Gloucester, I was currently reported, in those days, 'Now he is singing new anthems in the Kingdom of Heaven."

Mr. Whitefield, with all his gifts and excellencies, was not without his defects of both body and mind. I distinctly semember, for instance, that he was sapin-12 to And I believe too had no had his full share of self-compinency. It was currently reported, in those days, that

George Whitefield was born at Gloucester, England, Dec. 16, (O. S.,) 1714. His father, who was first a wine-merchant, and afterwards an inn-keeper, died when this (his youngest) son was only two years old; in consequence of which, his earliest education devolved entirely upon his mother. His wonderful powers of or-atory began to display themselves at a very ear-ly age; though his thoughts seem never to have been directed towards the ministry till he was about seventeen. He had also, while he was about seventeen. He had also, while he was quite young, been the subject of some religious impressions; but his prevailing inclinations were decidedly opposed to religion, and he was at one time in great danger of being rulned through the influence of evil compar

Having enjoyed, for several years, the benefit of a public school in his native town, in which he became a proficient especially in the Latin classics, he was sent, at the age of eighteen, to the University of Oxford. The state of relig-ion, not only in the University, but in the country at large, was now exceedingly low; inso-much that even a belief in Christianity was very commonly regarded as evidence of an unphifosophical, if not an imbecile, mind. The seet of Methodists, however, had just arisen at Oxford, with the two Wesleys at its head, and Whitefield, at the expense of no small degree odium from his fellow students, mingled freely with this new sect, and was recognized. whiteheld, at the expense of no small degree odium from his fellow students, mingled freely with this new sect, and was recognized as one of shaking hands, &c., this clergyman took his of them; but he gradually became more rigid seat opposite the Bishep, at whose right hand, in his austerities than any with whom he assoso far perfected the work of self-mortification that he could rise above the influence of all unhallowed motives. To such an extreme did he carry his abstemious habit, that he became sickly and emaciated, and was apparently drawing rapidly near to the grave; but by medical aid his health was soon restored, and with a sounder state of mind, and a more consistent and rational course of conduct. From this period, his grand aim seem to be to do good to his fellow creatures.

Were placed refreshments,—(a universal custom where placed refresh ciated, and he even imagined that it was his

ceived Priest's Orders from his ever faithful Bishop, "you read, take a little wine—I read it friend, Bishop Benson; and, immediately after, returned to London, with a view to make colhis Orphan House. But by this time the prej-udice against him had become so strong, on the ground of his alleged fanatical irregularities, that the ministers of the Establishment, with ground of his alleged fanatical irregularities, that the ministers of the Establishment, with very few exceptions, refused him their countenance. He went shortly after to Bristol where he met with scarcely a better reception; but he had here the most wonderful success in preaching in the open air to the colliers. His congregation continued to increase till it was supposed had here the most wonderful success of principles ing in the open air to the colliers. His congregation continued to increase till it was supposed gation continued to increase till it was supposed gation continued to increase till it was supposed. "The to amount to nearly twenty thousand. "The first discovery of their being affected," he says, "was to see the white gutters made by their tears, which plentifully fell down their black and, he returned to London about the beginning of May; and, by request of the stated clergyman, attempted to preach at Islington Church; but, in the midst of the service, the Church-warden came and demanded his license, or otherwise forbade his preaching in the pulpit. The consequence was that he left the church with his congregation, and preached in the church-yard. From this time his preaching was generally in the open air; and on the succeeding Sabbath he ventured into Moorfields, a very public place in London, where, though had boen warned that it would be at the period his life that he should go, he preached to an immense multitude without any scrious molestation. Here, and at some other places in the neighborhood, he continued to preach daily, for several months, his common auditories, at a moderate computation, consisting of more than twenty thousand, while, at the same time, he was constantly receiving liberal collections for his Orphan House.

WHITEFIELD'S PREACHING.

was constantly receiving liberal collections for his Orphan House.

WHITE ILLY STREACHING.

He was of about the middle leight, perhaps a little inclined to corpolarcy, though not cheer the propertioned, foll-faced, but as the constitution of the measure of the constant of the propertioned, foll-faced, but as well as the constitution of the measure of the constant of the propertioned, foll-faced, but as well as a constantly receiving inclined to an an electron of the constant of the propertioned, foll-faced, but as well as the condition of the measure in the house, excitation of the house, excitation of the constant of the propertion of the constant of the consta

(in whose Diocese all the West Indies were included,) held a conference with the Minister, the result of which was that he told the Bishop plainity that, as Dr. Berkeley's friend, he would advise him to relinquish the idea of establishing a College, and return to England. When this information was communicated to the Dean, he had no alternative but to bear the disappointment, as best he could, and to abandon a scheme on which he had already expended much of his private fortune, and more than seven years of the most vigorous part of his life.

He embarked for England, at Boston, in September, 1731. Before his departure from the country, however, he distributed the books which he had brought with him among the Clergy of Rhode Island; and immediately after his arrival in London, he returned all the private subscriptions that had been advanced in aid of his undertaking. It was not long before he subscriptions that had been advanced in aid of his undertaking. It was not long before he made some very substantial demonstrations of his good-will towards this country. He sent as a git to Yale College, a deed of the farm which he held in Rhode Island; the rents of which he directed to be appropriated to the maintenance of the three best classical scholars, who should reside at College, at least nine months in the year, in each of the three years between receiving their first and second degree. Whatever

year, in each of the three years between receiving their first and second degree. Whatever surplus of money might arise from accidental vacancies, was to be distributed in Greek and Latin books to such undergraduates as should produce the hest Latin composition, on some moral theme that should be given them. He also presented to the Library of Yale College nearly one thousand volumes.

Lord Bathurst told me that the members of the Scriblerus Club being met at his house at dinner, they agreed to rally Berkeley, who was also his guest, on his scheme at Bermudas.—Berkeley, having listened to the many lively things they had to say, begged to be heard in

It was currently reported, in those days, that Mr. Edwards, who during Whitefield's earlier visits to this county, resided at Northampton, felt himself constained to deal plainly with him, and tell him wherein he thought he had and the nam wherein he thought he had erred; and though Whitefield at first resented the reproof as impertment and uncalled for, yet he afterwards, with a Christian spirit, apologiz-ed for what he had said. I recollect, too, as I was once travelling through Virginia, to have been told by a sor of the late Dr. James Wad-dell, that his faher, whom Whitefield used sometimes to vist, once ventured to remin him of some things in the former part of hi course that he thought inconsistent with elerical propriety; and the reply was,—'Young White-field said and didmany things that ald White-field is ashamed d." But whatever may have been his defects probably there are few of Christ's ministerswho will have so many jewels

as he in their crown of glory. BISHOP SEABURY'S READING OF TIMOTHY. In 1795, while the Bishop and his Clergy were met in Convocation, and were engaged upon the subject of Cleshire Academy, on a certain cold and frosty evening, about six o'clock, a clergyman, who lad been necessarily detained by a funeral at some distance till that late hour, were placed refreshments,-(a universal custom reatures.

In January, 1739, he went to Oxford, and re"How is that, Sir?" "Why," answered the

paration was made, and especially for the nechoir of amalgamated singers. The gallerie

Its costly moisture shed." The singing master had repeatedly boasted

wind, their wailing and lamentations were articulate—'Oh, the good Bishop is dead—what the appeal was lasting.
will become of us? He visited us in sickness; DR. KEITH'S IDEA OF EXTEMPORE PREACHING. he instructed us; he read to us from the Bible; he told us about Jesus Christ, who had no place where to lay his head,—that He died for us, &c.
'Ah,' would say another, 'he gave us food both
for our souls and bodies.' 'Yes,' would ery out
a widow, with her weeping children, he gave us
clothing and fuel—God bless him.'"

REPARTER OF CLEVELAND. In politics, he was of the school of Washington and Hamilton, and he espoused the Federal cause with great zeal. In this connection, a characteristic anecdote may be recorded of him Riding along on horseback, one pleasant Sunday morning, to exchange with a brother clergy-man, in deep meditation on the subject he was to preach upon, his horse, without his perceiv-ing it, went down to the side of the road, to drink at a brook that ran across. On looking up, he saw a man on horseback, opposite to him, whose horse also had come to drink. "Good morning, Mr. Priest," said the man, in rather arough tone "Good morning, Mr. Democrat," replied Mr. Eleveland, courteously. "And how did you knov I was a Democrat?" "And pray, Sir, how did you know I was a Priest?" "I knew you were a Priest by your dress." "And a knew you were a Democrat by your ad-dress."

DR. BUTLER. was not a little annoyed by the efforts of one of the company to draw him into a discussion on andw, are Calvinistic. Then you, answered the Doctor calmly, "can find no fault with them."

casion, he was a guest at a sort of official din-ner, given, I think, by the Governor of the Province. Be the host, however, who he may, his bon vicant propensities were unfortunately strong, and he was nothing loath to make the low boast of his ability to perform large feats in drinking wine. On this occasion, the cloth being removed, a large supply of wine was placed upon the table, and the door locked. Mr. Wilkannounced it, as the rule of the feast, that no gentleman should let the decanter pass in its somewhat rapid rounds, without filling his glass and drinking. Totally regardless, however, of the rule, Mr. Wilkins soon reversed his glass on the table, and addressed the host to the following effect:—"I know, Sir, that I am your prisoner, and cannot leave the room. But I have dead on the large dead of the case of the Spanish schooner Ami have drank as much was as a gentleman and a Christian should drink. My glass is now upside down, and if any one attempts to turn it, he does it at his peril." He was a large strong man, and said this with elenched fist. His glass remained in its reversed position, and he the

only sober man present. He was a stranger to bigotry and prejudice, to envy and resentment. A certain person, who held the Episcopal Church in low estimation, who looked upon its ministers as mere formalists, and supposed Dr. Mores to be an entire stranger to evangelical doctrine and Christian experience, once thus reproved a sick friend who had sent for Dr. M. as a minister of consolation:

—"Why did you send for that minister! He can do you no good: he is only a preacher of the United States. can do you no good: he is only a preacher of the United States.

**morality." The Doctor was informed of this 4. In August, 1839, the Amistad was near can do you no good: he is only a preacher of the constituent of the street; The Doctor was informed of this incident. Sometime afterwards the man who had spoken of him so ungraciously met him in the street; and being then in most indigent eircumstances, he told the Doctor of his extremed the street of the constances, he told the Doctor of his extremed the constances. poverty, and his apprehension that he should soon become an inmate of the almshouse. The Doctor, touched by his piteous story, gave him five-theliars. The unfortunate man was overwhelmed with astonishment and gratitude, declared his benefactor to be an angel of God, and asked him what prompted him to an act so munificient. The Doctor replied, with a most benevolent smile,—"Sir, it was my merality."—Such was his temper towards all men. Such was his liberality to every poor person who

On one occasion he was in Boston at the Christmas and New Year season. The Metho-dists, you are aware, are in the habit of specially observing the night which is divided between er year, Called by them Theneve, the watch Night; when they have a service commencing before, and closing after, twelve o'clock. Their policy I understand to be, to choose a preacher for that hour from among those dist oy such a cast of oratory as will be best adapted to produce a powerful effect in improving the interesting moment when the past is left and the future entered on. On this occasion young Lyell was chosen. The congregation was immense. In relating the circumstance he would say that he did feel much excited, very carnest, and very solemn, and did his best to press the thoughts proper to the occasion home to the by such a cast of oratory as will be best adapted to produce a powerful effect in improving the interesting moment when the past is left and and very solemn, and did his best to press the thoughts proper to the occasion home to the hearts of the hearers. Just below the pulpit he saw a person, an army or navy officer, whose appearance was very peculiar. He was evidently listening intently, but his manner otherwise seemed rather to express dissatisfaction and displeasure. The result would indicate that the seemed rather to express dissatisfaction and dis-pleasure. The result would indicate that "he was moved by a disturbed, but not a rightly afsented to act as an election of the church, through the crowd, as well as he could; and, as the sexton afterwards said, when he got to the door, and qut the house, exclaimed, That's the greatest secondred that's been in Boston since the days of whitheld. The Doctor, in his naive and cheer-the depth of the Circuit Court, charged the Grand Jury that the Circuit Court, charged the Grand Jury that the "court has no jurisdiction of the offence—a board as the crowd as well as he could; and and religious instruction to those benighted pagans.

11. The prisoners were taken to Hartford, September, 1839, where Judge Thompson, of the Circuit Court, charged the Grand Jury that the court has no jurisdiction of the offence—a countries of the court has no jurisdiction of the offence—a countries of the countri fected, conscience; for, during the sermon,

As an extemporaneous preacher, Dr. K. had few superiors. He often wrote his sermons in full, and delivered them with great power; but his unwritten sermons were still more accepta-ble, and evidently more effective. He never was willing, however, to preach without careful was willing, however, to preach without careful preparation, as he once said when, declining to preach on the following Sunday, he was still urged to "an extempore sermon,"—"Ah! if a written sermon would do, I might draw on old stores; but if you want an extempore sermon, I must have a neeck to get ready."

DEATH OF DR. CROSWELL.

The circumstances of Dr. Crosswell's death The circumstances of Dr. Crosswell's death were deeply affecting. He had returned home a few days before from a brief visit to his friends in Connecticut, and had engaged with great zeal in the accustomed duties of his parish. On Sabbath morning, the 9th of November, 1851, he took part in the usual Services of the church, though the sermon was preached by another clergyman. During the intermission, he seemed unusually cheerful and happy in the prospect of meeting his flock in the afternoon, and especially of delivering an address to the children in connection with the ordinance of Baptism.—His sermon to the children was a beautiful per-His sermon to the children was a beautiful per-formance, full of excellent instruction, and so While Dr. Butler was always honest and frank in the avowal of his principles, where occasion required, he never needlessly enlisted in dispets with those of different communions.—
When the present edifice of St. Paul's Church was in progress, speaking to one, with his characteristic ardor, of the magnificence of the building, he was answered with the rather doubtful remark,—"I hope the Gospel will be preached there," "The very thing," said the Doctor, and so simple as to be accommodated to a child's cappacity. As he proceeded in the delivery, it was noticed that his voice occasionally faltered, and he several times placed his hand on the back of his head, an unusual manner, as if he were suffering pain. When he was about two-thirds through his manuscript, he about two-thirds discourse, and then pronounced the first stanza of a hymn, which was sung by the choir. He there," "The very thing," said the Doctor, and several times placed his hand on the back of his head, an unusual manner, as if he were suffering pain. When he was about two-thirds discourse, and then pronounced the first stanza of a hymn, which was sung by the choir. He remark,—'I hope the Gaspel will be preached there." 'The very thing,' said the Doctor, stood as usual, facing the altar, during the sing-that we are building it for." On another occasion, as he was travelling in a stage coach, he rail, and repeated from memory,—his book hav-ing fallen from his hand,—an appropriate col-lect. But his strength was now so far exhaust-Theology, which he assiduously avoided. At ed that it was impossible for him to rise, and he last, his fellow-traveller, determined apparently to provoke him, said.—"Your articles, you must anow, are carvinsuc.—"Then you, answered tion. A general alarm, by this time, pervaded anow, are carvinsuc.—"Then you, answered tion. A general alarm, by this time, pervaded anow, are carvinsuc.—"Then you, answered tion. tion. A general alarm, by this time, pervaded the congregation. He was immediately taken **BEEFING SOBER BY FORCE OF ARMS.

"Dr. Wilkins, for many years, was much in public life, particularly while a resident of Nova Scotia. As a public man he was often at public and State entertainments. On one occasion, he was a guest at a cort of control of the Rev. Dr. Eaton, was at his side control of the Rev. Dr. Eaton at the Rev. Dr. he had done offering the "Commendatory Prayer of the Church," it was perceived that the last breath has passed from his lips.

HISTORY OF THE AMISTAD CASE.

As an attempt is now being made by some of e leading democrats in the United States Senupon the table, and the door lorked. Mr. Wilkins an habitually temperate man, although not a testolater, enjoyed the good wine as long as he thought it was proper to do so. The host had announced it, as the rule of the feast, that no pentleman should let the decanter pass in its political matters does not date back to the time there is a superior of the feast, that no pentleman should let the decanter pass in its when these negroes were declared free:

> For the information of members of the pres For the information of members of the pres-ent Congress, many of whom were not conver-sant with the proceedings in the case of the Africans of the Spanish schooner Amistad, will you insert the following particulars: 1. Fifty-four recently imported negroes, held as slaves in Havana, were purchased there by two Spaniards, Messrs Ruiz and Montez, and

ped on board the schooner El Amistad to cipe, about one hundred leagues distant, on

was his liberality to every poor person who sought his aid.

PREACHING ON WATCH NIGHT.

Court (Judson) and the United States Marshal, were sent for by express. A hurried examination was held on board the Washington, at which the two Spaniards and the cabin boy Anwhich the two Spaniards and the casin boy Al-tonic, a creole negro, were examined on oath as to the facts in the case.

7. No person appeared on behalf of the Af-ricans; the Judge had no communication with

maining alive, thirty-eight in number, were com-mitted for trial for "murder on the high seas." The cabin boy, Antonio, and four children, three girls and one boy, native Africans, were committed as witnesses. The whole were then

FORCERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

FORCERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Left is, we of 12 lines or less nonparell type, (the anatter on all advertibre insertions \$1.1 for each subsequent income. Contracts for number of insertions what he marked unin or fractional packets will be continued until ordered advertising to be paid their with authorities by the coltions all Probate advertisoments; liberalrates. Transferst those to sell real estate, and \$1.50 cach for three insertions.

For notices of Liberations, Extrays, the homeoner notices, intion of Copartnerships, &c., \$1.00 cach for applications. If sent by mail the money must accorder.

Teacher the column from \$3.00 to \$1.00 cach.

did not sustain the appeal, and the Africans were therefore left in charge of the committee, who sent them to their native land with a mis-

15. Mr. Adams, in a speech made to the House of Representatives, March 2, 1847, and published in the National Intelligencer, stated: That the Spanish minister had never demanded that the Spanish minister had never demanded the negroes as slaves, but as freemen, as they had been declared to be by the Supreme Court, and that they should be delived up as assassins; that if they had been delivered they would have been executed at Havana, in which case all claim of Ruis and Montes to them must have been forfeited; that there was not even a shadow of a preferee for the Search demand of ow of a pretence for the Spanish demand of in-demnity; that such a total perversion of the whole subject, as made by the Spanish minister and the Secretary of State, had never been wit-nessed; that the demand, if successful, would be a perfect robbery committed on the people of the United States; that neither their slavedealers, nor the Spanish government on their behalf, had any claims for the money asked for whatever; and he prayed God to forbid that any claims should ever be allowed by Congress which rested on such a false foundation.

to the speech of Mr. Adams, published after the adjournment of Congress in 1844, which he intended to deliver in the House; and to the speech of Hon. J. R. Giddings, delivered in the House of Representatives April 18, 1844, and conclude by expressing an convest desire that conclude by expressing an earnest desire that the friends of freedom and justice in Congress will resist the attempt frequently ineffectually made, and now conewed, to offer a sacrifice at the Moloch of American slavery at an expense of fifty thousand dollars, to be taken from an almost empty treasury. Lewis Tappan.

How to Adjourn.—The Boston Ledger is esponsible for the following, and as everything onnected with Gov. Baker will be interesting to our readers, we give the anecdote entire.— Whether true or not, all will see that it is en-

Some years ago, when the late Gov. Baker of necessary that an adjournment should take place in the afternoon in order that the ron. Speaker and a fellow piscator, at that time reporter of the Patriot, should get off on a fishing porter of the Patriot, should get off on a fishing excursion. Business was pressing in the House, but so was the desire of the Speaker to get to the brook without delay. Sundry parties among the members were asked to move an adjourn-ment; but no reasonable cause appearing to their minds to justify that step, they severally declined. The late Hoh. Ichabod Bartlett, of Portsmouth, was then a member of the legisla-ture, and although among the executive. ture, and although among the opposition was made Chairman on the Judiciary—such was the deep respect paid to his ability and integrity by his fellow legislators through their popular Speaker. Mr. Bartiett's word was almost an oracle in everything—for in nothing he said or did could the slightest indication of partizanship be detected, for there was none in reality.

Knowing this fact and the weight of any proposition Mr. Bartlett might make on the minds of the members, Speaker Baker, in his despair, arose, and said, (speaking as quickly as he could) to the House:

to the House:

"Gentlemen: it is moved by the gentleman from Portsmouth, Mr. Bartlett, and seconded, that the House do now adjourn; as many as are in favor of the motion will say aye; those opposed no; the ayes have it and the House stands adjourned until Tuesday morning at ten

o'clock.

Before the members could perfectly understand that they had been adjourned, the Speak-er was out of the chair, and was making his way towards the door. Mr. Bartlett had risen way towards the door.

to repudiate the motion, and had got as far as

"Mr. Speaker." when that gentleman got fairly
outside of the hall, but looked back for a mo-

ment to see the fun.
"The House ain't adjourned, is it?" queried a member of Baker.

"Assuredly," said the Speaker, "on motion of Mr. Bartlett."

"I assurelly made no such motion, Mr. Ba-ker," was Mr. Bartlett's assertion. "That is doubtless the fact"—responded Ba-

ker-that you ought to have done it, half an hour ago, out of respect to the pressing requirement of the "honorable Speaker, who if good ok River in half an hour hence."

Mr. Bartlett saw further remonstrance was needless; and with a look which said as plainly as speech: "I give you up as being one of the most incorrigible wags I ever met with"—he put on his hat and followed the retreating wis-dom of the State. So that was the way in which Speaker Baker procured an adjournment.

The Knickerbocker Magazine picks up a good many good things. In the December number we find a story which runs thus:—Judge B., of New Haven, is a talented lawyer and a great wag. He has a son, Sam, a graceless wight, witty, and like his father, fond of mint juleps and other palatable "fluids." The father and son were on a visit to Niagara Falls. Each was and other palatable "fluids." The father and son were on a visit to Niagara Falls. Each was and the other in arcan or increase and the other in arcan or increase and the other in arcan or increase and the other. "Sam," said the Judge, "I'll take a short walk—be back shortly. "All right," replied Sam, and after sceing the old gentleman safely around the corner, he walked out quickly, and ordered a julep at a bar room. While in concocto, the judge entered (Sam just then being back of a newspaper, and consequently viewing though viewless.) ordered a julep. The second was compounded and the Judge was adjusting his tube for a cooling draught, when Sam stepped up and taking up his glass, requested the bar tender to take his pay for both juleps from the bill the old gentleman had handed out to him! The surprise of the Judge was only equalled by his admiration for his son's coolness; and he exclaimed. "Sam! Sam!—you need no julep to cool you." Sam "allowed" that he didn't.

a round-about way lawyers have of drawing up deeds and documents. It is almost enough to